used to draw very small ellipses where occasion so requires in that the radial distance of the stylus **40** from the center of its rotor **22** can be very small and likewise the radial distance of the pin **30** from the center of the rotor **23** can be very small. In fact, the instrument can be used to draw ellipses from 0° to 90°, that is from a straight line, when the minor axis is of no appreciable length, to a full circle which is the situation when the minor axis and the major axis are equal.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An ellipsograph comprising a base, a slide slidably mounted thereon for sliding movement in a straight lateral direction, a pair of equal sized tangentially arranged rotors rotatably mounted on the slide having mutually engaged peripheral teeth for causing the rotors to rotate in unison but in opposite directions, a crosshead extending across the base at right angles to the direction of sliding movement of the slide, a slide on the crosshead, means connecting one of the rotors to the slide on the crosshead, a slot in the other rotor, and a stylus mounted on said other rotor extending through the slot.

2. An ellipsograph comprising a base, a slide slidably mounted thereon for sliding movement in a straight lateral direction, a pair of equal sized tangentially arranged rotors rotatably mounted on the slide having mutually engaged peripheral teeth for causing the rotors to rotate in unison but in opposite directions, a crosshead extending across the base at right angles to the direction of sliding movement of the slide, a slide on the crosshead, means connecting one of the rotors to the slide on the crosshead, a slot in the other rotor, and a stylus mounted on said other rotor extending through the slot, the connecting means between said one of the rotors and the slide on the crosshead being adjustable as to length to vary the distance between the slide on the crosshead and the center of said one of the rotors, and the mounting means for the stylus on said other rotor being adjustable so as to radially vary the position of the stylus from the center of said other rotor.

3. An ellipsograph comprising a base, a slide slidably mounted thereon for sliding movement in a lateral direction, there being a pair of tangentially arranged openings in the slide, rotors rotatably mounted in said openings, said rotors being of equal size and having peripheral teeth in mutual engagement causing the rotors to rotate in unison but in opposite directions, a crosshead extending across the base at right angles to the direction of sliding movement of the slide, a slide on the crosshead, means connecting one of the rotors to the slide on the crosshead to vary the position of the center of the mentioned rotor with respect to the slide on the crosshead, a radial slot in the other rotor, and a stylus adjustably mounted on said other rotor for radial adjustment with respect to said other rotor and extending through the slot.

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